

Student Information

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Answer 1

- $x > 0$, p is a prime and $p \nmid x$.
- From Fermat's Little Theorem, $x^{p-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$.
- To prove that $y \mid (p-1)$, we can prove that $(p-1) = yk + t$, $0 \leq t < k$ when $t = 0$.

$$x^{(p-1)} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

$$x^{(yk+t)} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

$$(x^y)^k \cdot x^t \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

$$(x^y) \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \text{ so } x^t \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

Since $t < k$, as a result t must be 0 to hold the equation.

- Since $t = 0$ and $(p-1) = yk$, $y \mid (p-1)$.

Answer 2

- Let $n = 3k + r$ such that $k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ and $0 \leq r < 169$.
- We have to prove that $169 \nmid 2n^2 + 10n - 7, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, thus we have to show that $2n^2 + 10n - 7 \equiv 0 \pmod{169}$ is wrong.
- $2(3k + r)^2 + 10(3k + r) - 7 \equiv 0 \pmod{169}$.
- $2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 0 \pmod{169}$.
- So, if we can show that for every value of r , the statement is wrong, then we can show that the main statement is wrong.

- $r = 0 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 162 \pmod{169}$
- $r = 1 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 5 \pmod{169}$
- $r = 2 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 21 \pmod{169}$
- $r = 3 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 41 \pmod{169}$
- $r = 4 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 65 \pmod{169}$
- $r = 5 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 93 \pmod{169}$
- $r = 6 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 125 \pmod{169}$
- $r = 7 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 161 \pmod{169}$

- $r = 8 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 32 \pmod{169}$
- $r = 9 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 76 \pmod{169}$
- $r = 10 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 124 \pmod{169}$
- $r = 11 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 7 \pmod{169}$
- $r = 12 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 63 \pmod{169}$
- $r = 13 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 123 \pmod{169}$
- $r = 14 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 18 \pmod{169}$
- $r = 15 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 86 \pmod{169}$

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$r = 104 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 19 \pmod{169}$	$r = 137 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 31 \pmod{169}$
$r = 105 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 109 \pmod{169}$	$r = 138 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 84 \pmod{169}$
$r = 106 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 34 \pmod{169}$	$r = 139 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 141 \pmod{169}$
$r = 107 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 132 \pmod{169}$	$r = 140 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 33 \pmod{169}$
$r = 108 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 65 \pmod{169}$	$r = 141 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 98 \pmod{169}$
$r = 109 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 2 \pmod{169}$	$r = 142 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 167 \pmod{169}$
$r = 110 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 112 \pmod{169}$	$r = 143 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 71 \pmod{169}$
$r = 111 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 57 \pmod{169}$	$r = 144 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 148 \pmod{169}$
$r = 112 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 6 \pmod{169}$	$r = 145 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 60 \pmod{169}$
$r = 113 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 128 \pmod{169}$	$r = 146 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 145 \pmod{169}$
$r = 114 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 85 \pmod{169}$	$r = 147 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 65 \pmod{169}$
$r = 115 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 46 \pmod{169}$	$r = 148 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 158 \pmod{169}$
$r = 116 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 11 \pmod{169}$	$r = 149 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 86 \pmod{169}$
$r = 117 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 149 \pmod{169}$	$r = 150 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 18 \pmod{169}$
$r = 118 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 122 \pmod{169}$	$r = 151 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 123 \pmod{169}$
$r = 119 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 99 \pmod{169}$	$r = 152 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 63 \pmod{169}$
$r = 120 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 80 \pmod{169}$	$r = 153 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 7 \pmod{169}$
$r = 121 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 65 \pmod{169}$	$r = 154 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 124 \pmod{169}$
$r = 122 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 54 \pmod{169}$	$r = 155 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 76 \pmod{169}$
$r = 123 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 47 \pmod{169}$	$r = 156 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 32 \pmod{169}$
$r = 124 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 44 \pmod{169}$	$r = 157 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 161 \pmod{169}$
$r = 125 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 45 \pmod{169}$	$r = 158 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 125 \pmod{169}$
$r = 126 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 50 \pmod{169}$	$r = 159 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 93 \pmod{169}$
$r = 127 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 59 \pmod{169}$	$r = 160 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 65 \pmod{169}$
$r = 128 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 72 \pmod{169}$	$r = 161 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 41 \pmod{169}$
$r = 129 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 89 \pmod{169}$	$r = 162 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 21 \pmod{169}$
$r = 130 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 110 \pmod{169}$	$r = 163 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 5 \pmod{169}$
$r = 131 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 135 \pmod{169}$	$r = 164 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 162 \pmod{169}$
$r = 132 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 164 \pmod{169}$	$r = 165 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 154 \pmod{169}$
$r = 133 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 28 \pmod{169}$	$r = 166 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 150 \pmod{169}$
$r = 134 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 65 \pmod{169}$	$r = 167 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 150 \pmod{169}$
$r = 135 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 106 \pmod{169}$	$r = 168 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 154 \pmod{169}$
$r = 136 \rightarrow 2r^2 + 10r - 7 \equiv 151 \pmod{169}$	

- So, $2n^2 + 10n - 7 \not\equiv 0 \pmod{169}$.
- Hence, $169 \nmid (2n^2 + 10n - 7), \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

Answer 3

- $a - b = mp$, $p \in \mathbb{Z}$ from $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$.
- $n \mid a - b$ from $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$.
- Hence, $n \mid mp$.
- From $\gcd(m, n) = 1$, we can say that $n \mid p$.
- Let $p = nt$.
- $a - b = mp = mnt$, so $mn \mid a - b$.
- Hence, $a \equiv b \pmod{m \times n}$.

Answer 4

Since $j \geq 1$ and $k, n \geq 0$, we can define function f such that

$$f(n, k) = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{(j+k-1)!}{(j-1)!} = \frac{(n+k)!}{(k+1) \cdot (n-1)!}$$

1) Base Case

for $n = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{(j+k-1)!}{(j-1)!} &= \frac{(n+k)!}{(k+1) \cdot (n-1)!} \\ \frac{k!}{1} &= \frac{(k+1)!}{(k+1) \cdot 0!} \\ k! &= k! \end{aligned}$$

2) Inductive Step

Assume that it is true for n .

$$f(n, k) = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{(j+k-1)!}{(j-1)!} = \frac{(n+k)!}{(k+1) \cdot (n-1)!}$$

We have to show that it is also true that $n + 1$.

$$f(n + 1, k) = \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \frac{(j + k - 1)!}{(j - 1)!} = \frac{(n + k + 1)!}{(k + 1) \cdot n!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(n + k)!}{(k + 1) \cdot (n - 1)!} + \frac{(n + k)!}{n!} &= \frac{(n + k + 1)!}{(k + 1) \cdot n!} \\ \frac{(n + k)! \cdot n}{(k + 1) \cdot n!} + \frac{(n + k)!}{n!} &= \frac{(n + k + 1) \cdot (n + k)!}{(k + 1) \cdot n!} \\ \frac{(n + k)!}{n!} &= \frac{(k + 1) \cdot (n + k)!}{(k + 1) \cdot n!} \\ \frac{(n + k)!}{n!} &= \frac{(n + k)!}{n!} \end{aligned}$$

Hence, by induction the statement is true.

Answer 5

1) Base Case

$$\begin{aligned} H_0 &= 1 \leq 7^0 = 1 \\ H_1 &= 3 \leq 7^1 = 7 \\ H_2 &= 5 \leq 7^2 = 49 \end{aligned}$$

2) Inductive Step

Assume that it is true for $n \geq 3$,

$$H_{n-1} \leq 7^{n-1}, \quad H_{n-2} \leq 7^{n-2}, \quad \text{and} \quad H_{n-3} \leq 7^{n-3}$$

We have to show that it is also true for H_n .

$$\begin{aligned} H_n &= 5H_{n-1} + 5H_{n-2} + 63H_{n-3} \\ H_n &\leq 5 \cdot 7^{n-1} + 5 \cdot 7^{n-2} + 63 \cdot 7^{n-3} \\ H_n &\leq 35 \cdot 7^{n-2} + 5 \cdot 7^{n-2} + 9 \cdot 7^{n-2} \\ H_n &\leq 49 \cdot 7^{n-2} \\ H_n &\leq 7^n \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $H_n \leq 7^n$, for all $n \geq 0$ by induction.